

ZION'S

VOLUME I.



HERALD.

NUMBER 2.

"THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM, FEAR NOT, FOR, BEHOLD, I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY, WHICH SHALL BE TO ALL PEOPLE."

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1823.

[HALF IN ADV.]

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It is surely a cause of great rejoicing to observe the flourishing state of Sunday Schools, generally, throughout the United States, as well as many parts of Europe.—Wherever the religion of the Bible is found, there the humanity and benevolence of the Bible have displayed themselves in the establishment of Sunday Schools. This method of doing good like that of distributing the Scriptures, is common to christians of every name; it was indeed the first among those forms of active benevolence, which, in modern times have so remarkably united the prayers and the agencies of different denominations of christians; the first of those modern discoveries from the Fountain of Lights, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and that amid a diversity of gift, the same spirit may prevail and diffuse itself in harmonious exertions for the good of man. There is perhaps no institution of more importance to the young and rising generation, or better calculated to aid the cause of virtue and religion; to impart knowledge to the ignorant or to repress vice and immorality. Wherever they are established their effects are apparent in the manners and morals of children. The sense of decency and propriety, which the children thus acquire is spread through the little circle at home; it influences their parents; it is communicated to their weekly associates; it regulates their conduct on the Sabbath, and instead of that holy day being almost characterized by scenes at variance with the designs of its institution, instead of its public solemnity being destroyed by groups of noisy and disorderly children making the day of rest a season of idleness and vice, profaning the name of the Most High, and gradually acquiring the deadly habits of profaneness and irreligion; many villages and neighbourhoods now present the pleasing spectacle of a number of cleanly and neatly dressed children, with their books in their hands, proceeding peaceably first to Sunday School and afterwards to public worship, and sometimes the evening is closed by the reading of the Holy Scriptures, to the domestic circle.

The spirit of improvement which has been excited in those schools has been frequently felt through all the relations of life. Many who have hitherto lived in a state of ignorance, without the opportunity or perhaps means of receiving instruction have become Sunday Scholars and have been taught 'without money and without price,' to read their Bibles, and to know the value of their immortal souls. Parents have borne witness to the increased attention and obedience of their now dutiful children. Masters have stated the improvements of their servants; and Ministers of the gospel have borne their important testimony to the increased attention with which their instruction has been received and the addition that has been made to their congregations by the attendance of children and their families. Such have been the general good effects of these schools. Thousands who are now praising their Maker, and have become useful members of Society; without this blessed privilege would probably have remained in the grossest ignorance and superstition. To superintendents and teachers of Sunday Schools we would say, "Be not weary in well doing;" it is a work in which saints and angels will rejoice, and from which the approbation of God will not be withheld.

The Sunday Schools in the United States, and many parts of Great Britain continue to increase in numbers and prosperity. It is estimated that there are not less than 700 Sunday Schools in the New-England states, and from 1000 to 1200 in the other states. From a late Report of the Philadelphia "Sunday and Adult School Union," it appears that the number of schools connected with the Union is 250, total number of Scholars, 20,100, Teachers, Managers, and Superintendents 2853. A number of Schools have since been added to the Union; it appears to be under

excellent regulations—its affairs are conducted with much energy, and it has evidently rendered the most important services to the cause. In the city of New-York the whole number of children and adults attending Sunday Schools more or less regularly amount to 9000. In Boston, Baltimore, and the principal cities, in the U. S., Sunday Schools are in a prosperous condition; if any have languished, it has been for want of resolute and devoted teachers. In New-Jersey they are carried on with much spirit; there are some very interesting schools in the state, and among the number is one in the vicinity of Somerville; there are about 150 blacks attend this school; the pious exertions made in this school by the teachers, and divines who frequently attend, appear to be instrumental of much good. An awakened and serious attention to religion have followed them; much seriousness is manifested and many have been turned from darkness to light. The principal of this school seems well calculated for the important charge; her unwearied exertions and devotedness have not been in vain in the Lord, as some have professed to have found that "Pearl of great price." The progress of the scholars; their good conduct and the regularity and order which prevails in this school reflect much credit on the superintendant and teachers.—Insensible must be that heart that will not glow with gratitude to the Author of all good for the institution of Sabbath Schools.

This admirable system of instruction has been very much extended in all parts of the United States within the last few years.—And as it is emphatically a system of Biblical instruction its good effects are co-extensive with its operation. Sunday Schools are no longer deemed to be adapted only to the most illiterate and rude. Their moral and religious tendencies are found to be equally as well suited to one description of children as another. They are conducted mostly by those who are rising into life, to whom they afford constant lessons of mutual love and esteem; and the dews of their kindness fall upon the young, the hope of the church and of society. We cannot refrain from expressions of fervent gratitude to God, that the utmost cordiality still prevails among all those engaged in this undertaking and that it has so richly shared in the Divine favour and blessing.

THE JEWS.

The conversion of the Jews is hoped to be near; and is an event made sure in prophecy. And it is an event probably to be effected by the missionary angel; or by the missionary spirit, which is to proclaim the gospel to all nations, before the battle of the great day. The Jews are probably to become the missionaries to convert the body of the pagan world. But the gentle missionaries are first to be the means of converting them; and this, we trust, at a time not far distant. Every thing in relation to this people is now interesting. To look at their numbers, their situation, their expectation and means adopted to meliorate their condition, must be important. For their restoration is to be as life from the dead to the nations; especially after the conflict they are to have with their enemies.

The Jews are found over most of the world. Their numbers have been calculated at five millions. The probability is they are far more numerous than this. One noted character says, that in Poland, and part of Turkey, there are at least three millions of this people; and that among them generally there is an unusual enquiry concerning christianity. Another, (Mr. Noah,) says, that in the Barbary States, their number exceeds 700,000. Their population in Persia, China, India and Tartary, is stated in a report of the London Society for the conversion of the Jews, to be more than 300,000. In Western Asia the Jews abound; and they are found in almost every land. In Europe this unhappy people have been peculiarly a

trodden down, scattered and peeled! And Europe, it is hoped, will make some atonement by aiding the restoration of this people. It is thirteen years since a society was formed in London, to aid in converting this people to the christian faith. A chapel has been by them erected for this purpose. The New Testament they have translated into Hebrew, and published for the Jews. These with the Old Testament and tracts, all in Hebrew, have been liberally distributed. And they have been read with no small attention.—Missionaries are sent among them; schools opened; and various means used. A seminary was opened in London in 1821, for the instruction of the Jews. Four students of the seed of Abraham, entered it; one of them Mr. Wolf, a Jewish convert and missionary. In various parts of the United Kingdom, auxiliary societies have been formed; and the amount of monies received last year, was upwards of 10,693 pounds sterling. In the schools of the society are 76 children of the Jews.

Last year were circulated 2,459 Hebrew testaments; 892 German do.; 2597 do. Polish-Judeo; 860 Hebrew psalters; 42,410 Hebrew tracts; 30,000 English do.; 19,300 Hebrew cards; 400 English do. The prophets are about to be printed in Hebrew, on stereotype plates. The following are places of deposit for books for the Jews:—New-York, Barbadoes, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Posen, Leipsig, Odessa, Dresden, Ekatherinaslau, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, Palestine, Egypt, Gibraltar, Bayonne, Cochon, Madras, and Calcutta. A society to christianize the Jews has been formed in Berlin, under the sanction of his Prussian majesty. This society, in an address to the public, observe:—"Pious christians in Germany, have to their grief seen themselves almost excluded from the works of converting the heathen, to whom sea-faring nations only have an immediate access. May they be of good cheer in turning their eyes to the millions of the ancient people of God, who live among them, or in their vicinity. There is no nation provided with so effective means now to begin the work of their conversion as protestant Germany. For this country the most glorious harvest appears to be in reserve, which has ever offered itself to pious activity. Let us then clear ourselves from the blame, nay, from the crime of leaving these millions living among us, or near our gates, without having ever made any well regulated attempts to lead them to that cross, upon which their fathers crucified the Messiah. This field is our own: it only requires laborers. According to our best information of its state, we have no doubt but the soil will readily receive the seed of the Divine word. The news we received from Poland is quite decisive in this respect. The Jews there seem to be convinced that some important change in their condition is preparing.—And they seem ready to offer their hands for co-operation."

Count Vonder Recke, near Westphalia, has established near Dasselordf an asylum for converted Jews. And numerous societies have been formed to act in concert with the American Jews Society, to procure some convenient place for a settlement of converted Jews. Ladies in Boston have not been wanting to distinguish themselves in this blessed cause. Other ladies in America are following their example. America, it is hoped, is destined to do much for that ancient people of God. Our laws afford them equal privileges. Our prejudices are not, like those of European nations, inveterate against them. And it is possible America may prove to be that "land shadowing with wings," called, in Isaiah 18, to aid the restoration of this ancient people of God.

The committee on schools in S. Carolina, report that there were in the last year, 540 Free Schools in that State, at which 5533 children receive instruction, at the expense of 29,122 dollars.

GENERAL COURT.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

An account of the expenses of the Secretary's Office was communicated by the Secretary—which was read and sent down.

Petitions of John Allen and others—Amasa Bailey and others—Samuel Read and another—Francis Welch and others praying to be incorporated by the name of the Franklin Insurance Company—Jedediah Little and others, were severally read, committed and sent down for concurrence.

HOUSE.

The orders passed by the Senate yesterday committing parts of the Governor's Message, were concurred in; and on that relating to the State's Prison, Messrs. Knapp, A. Lincoln, of Worcester, Dykeman, of Springfield, Lyman of Boston, and Knowles of Charles-town, were joined—on that relating to Agriculture and Manufactures, Messrs. Taft, Phelps and Knowles were joined; on that relative to the proposition from Pennsylvania, for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, for restricting the power of Congress to incorporate banks in the District of Columbia, Messrs. Jarvis, Lyman, of Boston, and Eames of Salem, were joined; on that relating to an appropriation of Public Lands, for the purposes of education, Messrs. Phillips, Dewey and Train were joined. On the committee relative to an extra term of the Court of Sessions, in Hampshire, Messrs. Merrick, Fowle and Mills were joined.

Petitions of Winslow Lewis and others, to be incorporated as a cordage manufactory—of Jonathan Whitcomb and others—Ezra Stone and others—Remonstrance of the Bishop and Episcopal Clergy of Massachusetts, against the petition of Wm. Read and others, Remonstrance of S. R. Trevett and others against the same petition—petitions of C. L. and S. Wyatt, for change of names, and of First Parish in Haverhill, were severally read, committed and sent up for concurrence.

Messrs. Bates, Thayer and Fiske were appointed a committee to consider what alterations ought to be made in the law respecting the weighing and marking of vessels employed in the transportation of stone, &c. with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

An order was passed for furnishing each member of the House with one newspaper.

County estimates on taxes for the Counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Barnstable and Worcester, were received and committed.

It was ordered that the hour to which the house will adjourn on each day, until further order, be 10 o'clock—and the house adj'd.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

Ordered, that the hon Mr. Perkins be appointed a committee to obtain a model of the Tread or Stepping Mill, now in operation at the Penitentiary in the City of N. York.

The Committee upon the subject of Lotteries and Lottery Tickets, were directed to investigate that subject.

Ordered, that all subjects referred from the last session to the present, be resumed by the same committee.

Several private petitions were presented and committed.

HOUSE.

A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of repealing the sixth section of an act respecting the powers and duties of Manufacturing Companies, &c.

An estimate of a tax for the County of Hampden was read and committed.

(Concluded on 3d page.)

The Hon. JOHN CHANDLER has been chosen by the Senate of Maine, for an additional term of six years, as a Senator from Maine. We have not learnt the concurrence of the House.

REVIVALS.

We are informed that a revival of religion exists at Mr. Dodge's Factory, in Attleborough, Mass. under the ministration of a clergyman of the Free Will Baptist order. A number have found peace in believing; and many others are making the important inquiry—"what shall we do to be saved?"

A powerful work of grace is now progressing in South Hampton, Mass. About one hundred are indulging hopes that they have been effectually called within a few weeks past, out of nature's darkness into the light and liberty of the gospel; and many more appear striving to enter into the kingdom.

In East Hampton also, between forty and fifty are already rejoicing, although the work has but recently commenced. A meeting for inquiry was attended a few days since by more than one hundred and fifty, who were convinced of sin, righteousness and judgment.

In Hadley, and several of the adjoining towns, a work of grace appears to have commenced.

At Clover Hollow, Va. containing about forty families, and where all unrighteousness has "abounded," about sixty persons recently professed a hope in Divine Mercy, and a church has been gathered.

A missionary in the north part of Vermont, who writes to the Editor of the Evangelical Monitor, finds several small and feeble churches and congregations, in great need of missionary aid, and solicitous to obtain the ministrations of the gospel for themselves. In two of them they are preparing houses of worship; in several places additions have been made to the churches; and in one of them there is now a pleasing attention and concern prevailing.

The Cumberland Synod report the number of additions in their several Presbyteries the year past, as follows:—in the Alabama Presbytery, fifty; Nashville, one hundred thirty six; Tennessee, two hundred; Lebanon, two hundred twenty six; Elk, two hundred sixty; Logan, five hundred fifty; M'Gee, five hundred fifty-five; Anderson, seven hundred forty-one; total, two thousand eight hundred ninety eight.

The revival in Sharon, Con. appears to be increasing.

In a part of New-Jersey, about 25 miles in circumference, five hundred forty-six souls were added to the churches during the last year. To one church, in Raritan two hundred six souls were added.

Revival in Candia, N. H.

We have had several intimations that a revival of religion had commenced in Candia, in New Hampshire, but not having the particulars, we chose to wait for a more authentic account, before mentioning it to the public. We now feel authorized to communicate the cheering intelligence, that a revival of a very promising character has been gradually progressing in the Rev. Mr. Wheeler's society for about two months. Since the commencement of the work very nearly seven each week have experienced the powerful influence of converting grace, have renounced the world, and chosen Christ for their portion. The whole number of hopeful converts is supposed to be between sixty and seventy. Twelve have united with the church, and forty-three stand propounded for admission the next Sabbath in January. At the time of our information, which was a few days since, the work continued to progress, and the prospects were encouraging. A particular account may be expected hereafter from the Pastor of this highly favoured flock. We have the satisfaction to state likewise, that the revival is extending into the societies of the Rev. Mr. Parker and Rev. Mr. Arnold in Chester. About thirty in that town have given satisfactory evidence that they have passed from death unto life, and strong hopes are entertained that there as well as in Candia, many others will be brought into the fold of Christ, the great Shepherd of the sheep.—N.H. Rep.

HERALD.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1823.

We this day publish accounts of revivals of religion and the doings of God's Grace in various parts of our country. One of the most pleasing duties that we are called to discharge in conducting a religious paper, is to describe the march of the *Prince of Peace*, and the increase of his kingdom in the hearts of the children of men. We publish revivals among different denominations of Christians. We rejoice when any are made the humble subjects of Grace. We consider them *one in Christ*, although they may dissent from us in regard to some particular points of doctrine. The subjects of the Redeemer's kingdom are not only selected from all nations, but, we trust, from every sect and denomination, whether Methodist, Episcopalian, Baptist or Congregationalist, and when we see evidence of true loyalty to the King of Kings, in persons professing to be of a particular communion, let us hail them as our brethren in Christ, and laying aside party distinctions, exercise that charity, without which, though we may speak with the tongues of men and of angels, though we may understand all mysteries and all knowledge, a faith to remove mountains, and practise acts of benevolence, it will profit us nothing.

Brother E. Streeter writes from Portland, Jan. 6, that every thing considered, the prospect is more favourable than he has ever seen it. Some have professed to be converted to God, and others have been stirred up to seek redemption in the blood of Christ.—At the Camp Meeting, in Readfield, last August; he writes that the effects were glorious as far as they extended. Numbers professed to be converted during the meeting, and others, living in the neighbourhood, have since professed to have experienced the same blessing.

Strictures on the trial of Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, for an alleged libel on the Rev. Mr. Maffitt, by a gentleman of Providence, will appear in our next.

ERRATA.

In our last, page 4, 2d column, line 21st from top, for a *smile from a scorn*, read a *smile from an scorn*; and in line 26, for *smile read simile*. 3d column, line 6, from top, for *except*, read *accept*. These errors were in the copy from which the extract was made, and were overlooked in revising it.

[The three following extracts of letters addressed to the Rev. ELIJAH HEDDING, President of the Committee of Intelligence should have accompanied the Circular Address in our last—but were not received in season.]

From the Rev. George Pickering.

Waltham, November 29, 1822.

Agreeably to the rules of our society of intelligence, it is my duty to make some communication respecting my Missionary labors, and the work of God where I have been. My time, since Conference, has principally been spent in New-Hampshire, where I have seen some fruit of my preaching; particularly in the Southwest part of Concord, in said State, where, probably, between 20 and 30 have been brought to the knowledge of the truth; while many others appeared to be deeply concerned about themselves.—As my work was not confined to one town, I visited Fishersfield, Bradford, Hopkinton, Deering and Henniker; in all of which places there were good appearances. In the last mentioned town, particularly, I preached several Sabbaths to a very large congregation, and many were deeply impressed, and I believe left under concern of mind.

In September I attended a Camp-Meeting with brother S—, in his district, at Warren; was there two days and a half, preached three times and delivered several addresses to the people; and the power of the Lord was displayed in a most glorious manner. It was thought by some that about 40 souls were converted, before I left there, while others were reclaimed, and a number professed sanctification. The preachers and friends seemed to be much in the work, and under the influence of the Divine Spirit. The prospect in said district is more pleasing than formerly. I have recently been through a part of Rhode-Island State, but found nothing of a very remarkable nature.

From the Rev. J. Lindsey.

Barre, Vt. October 30, 1822.

My Dear Brother—

Being a member of the society to give

and receive religious intelligence, it becomes my duty to give you some information concerning the state of religion in this district. The two last years were marked with special displays of the Divine Mercy, in the salvation, and sanctification, of souls—but we have reason to rejoice, that thus far, the prospect this year, exceeds either.

Our quarterly meetings have been well attended, and much blessed of God;—the church has appeared to be much comforted and built up at our feasts of love. On many circuits there is a visible work of reformation and many have been born into the Kingdom of Christ. Barnard Circuit is remarkably blest; in the small town of Barnard, almost 200 have been hopefully converted in about 3 months. "This is the Lord's doings, and is marvellous in our eyes." For many years the society has been low in this town, and the prospect rather gloomy, but for some months past the work seemed to be rising in the church, from thence it spread and made its appearance among some worthy and respectable persons, who soon became very influential in its extension. Thus far the work has been of a very commanding, and influential character, great deliberation and candor has marked the movements and exercises of its subjects; becoming deeply convinced of their lost condition, and the importance of a radical change of heart; they have immediately resolved to seek the Lord, and proclaimed their resolution by requesting the prayers of the church. Not many days elapsed before their mourning was turned into joy, and their sorrow into praise.

Our Camp-Meetings have been honored and blessed of God—at Springfield the number of converts was not large, but I trust the fruits of the meeting will be reaped in years to come.

At Cabot, the good effects of the meeting were more visible,—we think rising of fifty were hopefully converted, and many backsliden souls restored to the favor of God, and the church much quickened.

Thus in the midst of our unworthiness, you may see, the Lord is graciously blessing, and prospering this part of his moral vineyard.—In four years I think this district will have increased its membership, one third; our prospects were never more promising. I am inclined to think that in some few years this will be the most favorable spot in N. England for Methodism. The prejudices of the people—the general state of intelligence, and the good habits that prevail, are all favorable for our prosperity.

From the Rev. W. Fisk.

Lyndon, Vt. November 8, 1822.

Dear Brother—

I suppose I ought to have written you, as the agent for the Intelligence Society, before this. But my labors, for the season, thus far (until within a few weeks) have been so general and scattered, that I have hardly had any thing to communicate. Neither have I now, any thing of very special importance.—We can say, however, to the praise of God's grace, that our Zion generally, in this section of the work, is rising. Clouds of mercy, for more than twelve months past, seem to have been gathering over us; and still they promise much. Though we do not realize, as yet, any very powerful showers of reviving grace, yet gentle rains, like "showers that water the earth," refresh different parts of our vineyard. Lyndon Circuit, where I now labor, is, on the whole, rising. Lyndon itself, is not so full of the Heavenly flame, as it has sometimes been—though the numbers are generally steadfast. In Sutton, where but 12 or 15 months since, we had but 8 or 10 members, we have now between 30 and 40; and the work is still promising.—This work ought to be particularly noticed. It is in a town where, for a number of years, there has been little else but "envying, strife and every evil work." Citizen has been armed against citizen, and neighbour against neighbour; even to personal violence, and wanton destruction of each other's property. And what rendered it more painful, to the friends of religion and peace, this division and enmity, had its first rise, in the strife between two churches, of different denominations.—But our preachers went in, and began to preach, without meddling with any of their contentions—God has owned the word; and the prospect is, that the old leaven of malice, will be purged out, by the leaven of grace. Truly the words of the prophet are verified, "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effects of righteousness quietness."

In Burks, we have lately received some members, and the prospect is good. At Concord, we have raised up a small society within nine months past, of something like 30 members, against much opposition and strong prejudices.

It has been one of those places, of which we have too many in New England, where Methodism has been hardly known, except as a term of reproach. When shall we have light enough to enlighten all the dark corners of our land?

I have lately visited Craftsbury and Danville Circuits, and find them, on the whole, rising. Our Camp-meeting at Cabot, was made a great blessing to Danville Circuit.—The members, which were before generally low, are greatly quickened. There are conversions and growing prospects, in Cabot, Hardwick, Danville, Woodbury and Walden. In the 3 latter towns especially, there are good revivals. A very neat, convenient Chapel, the first on the Circuit, was dedicated in Danville, on the 30th of last month, [Oct.]—and another is under way, in Cabot. So that, that Circuit which has been declining for a few years past, especially since Lyndon was taken off from it, bids fair to take a good stand very speedily.

On Craftsbury Circuit there are conversions, in Albany and Barton, and quite an awakening, in Holland. There, old Brother Robinson, whose house used to be a home for our preachers, in the State of Connecticut 30 years ago, is reaping the fruits of his prayers. He was at the quarterly meeting for Craftsbury Circuit, in Albany; his head was white with age, but his soul was in full strength; and he was rejoicing in the perfect love of God, and praising the Lord, from a full soul, that many of his neighbours and some of his children were turning to the Lord. "I had almost given over (said the good old man,) but the Lord has heard my prayer at last."

Finally, we have much to encourage us, in these regions; and have reason to think that God is with us. While you have a strong company, to unite with you in Boston, do not forget the few sheep, scattered upon the mountains of Vermont.

ADDRESS TO THE METHODISTS.

The Trustees of the Newmarket Wesleyan Academy, from a desire to promote the interests of Society in general, and particularly the improvement of youth, in the useful branches of learning among the Methodist, did, in 1817, open a School in Newmarket, N. H. and have kept the same in operation to the present time, a period of more than five years; but for want of sufficient funds, they have not been able to extend its usefulness as they could have wished. They are of opinion that our friends and brethren have not been sufficiently informed, and suitably impressed on this subject. They would, therefore, for the information of those friendly to the Institution, say, that the Academy is located in a pleasant and healthy village—that the state of morals, to say the least, is as good as in villages in general, in New-England—and there is probably no place where better attention is paid to the scholars in relation to their Education, morals and board.

The Trustees regret, that while other denominations of Christians, are using so much exertion to instruct and improve the youth, we should be doing so little. It is hoped we may rouse from our apathy, and feel, as it is in truth, that the prosperity of this Institution depends much on our united exertions.

The Trustees are convinced that in order to render this Institution respectable and useful, the united exertions of our preachers and people, are required; and should we make it one common cause, we might in a very short time, place it on an immovable foundation.

It is recommended, to our friends, to form associations for the express purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of a Female Instructor, in this Academy. The Trustees also recommend, that these associations so frame their Constitutions, that the contributions be paid annually, and that those females who come to receive their education at this Academy, receive their tuition gratis; provided they come from a distance of more than seventy-five miles, and provided the funds collected, in the manner here recommended, shall enable the Trustees to do it.

JOHN BRODHEAD,
ALFRED METCALF,
MOSES WHITE.

Committee of the Board of Trustees.

It is an amiable though not a correct feeling in human nature, that fancying we have not done justice to certain characters during their lives, we run into the error of supposed compensation by over estimating them after their decease.

ORDAINED—At Belchertown, on the 22d ult. Rev. N. C. Saxon, as an evangelist.—Sermon by Rev. D. Clark.

NEWS:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival of the ship James Munroe, at N. York, regular files only to the 14th, of November, have been received; but the editors of the N.Y. Gazette, have been supplied with a file of the London Courier to the 5th ult. They contain Paris dates to the 2d of December, Madrid to the 23d, and Verona to the 24th of November from which we extract the following articles, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to our readers:—

Viscount Montmorency returned to Paris on the 30th of November, and was the next day created a Duke. An official article was also immediately published by government in the Paris Moniteur, which contains the following passage:—"The Continental Powers leave to her (France) the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring with all their force in such plans, of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt."

A private letter from Verona of the 21st of Nov. states that there had been four or five sittings of the Cortes specially devoted to the affairs of Spain. The French diplomatists, confined their efforts to obtaining this decision in their favour—that every power have an indisputable right to make war against any other, when it thinks it has just and imperative reasons for so doing. France may employ that right against Spain if she think proper, but that in such case the other powers shall be bound in honor to remain neutral.

It is added that after this decision, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and most of the Ministers, including the Duke of Wellington, had in a friendly manner advised the French Ministers not to undertake this war, or at any rate to weigh the matter maturely beforehand, as it might endanger the repose of Europe.

The same letter from Verona states that the affairs of Greece, and the occupation of Naples and Piedmont by Austrian troops, would next engage the attention of Congress.—It is said the conduct of the Ottoman Porte had met the decided disapprobation of the Congress, and even of the Duke of Wellington—that Alexander was very indignant;—had no longer any hopes of an accommodation, and only waited the arrival of Count de Lutzw to declare his definitive determination respecting Turkey. The Greek envoys had not been officially admitted to the presence of the sovereigns, but one was said to be at Verona incog. and that the notes which he presented had been favorably received.

A letter from Paris of the 2d, states the general opinion, that at least some delay would take place, in order to give Spain time to deliberate and decide upon the ultimatum transmitted from Congress. But on the other side it was asserted that the Ministers of Madrid had already sent in their decision; and that the Spanish Envoy at Verona was fully empowered to declare that Spain would not consent to the slightest modification of her Constitution, by the dictation of foreign powers.

From the London Courier, Dec. 4.

We have, since our last, given the deepest attention to the mass of intelligence which we have received, both public and private, and we are irresistibly led to this conclusion, that war must take place between France and Spain, unless one of two things happen which we have not, at present, the least right to expect.

France has been gradually increasing her army on the Spanish frontiers; and we see by a decree in the Moniteur of Sunday, that she has ordered 40,000 men of the class of 1822 to be called out. This may be styled indulging in warlike language.

We may safely take upon ourselves to assert, that next to the wish that Europe may remain at peace, it is the determination of our Government to be strictly neutral in the war which appears to be impending. Of course such a determination will be totally incompatible with the policy of entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with Spain.

U. S. EXPEDITION.

The United States steam galley Enterprize having undergone the necessary alterations, Commodore Porter yesterday hoisted his broad pendant on board of her, and made a trial of her speed in the harbor. The Enterprize passed the city, moved by both sails and steam—the wharves were crowded by citizens who viewed with much satisfaction the performance of the vessel, and the alterations made in the galley in so short a space of time. The appearance of the Enterprize is very warlike.—N. Y. pa.

U. S. SENATOR.

The Hon. JAMES LLOYD has been elected a Senator of this State in Congress, for six years.

Edmund Erving, Esq. was lately shot in Richmond, Ky. by Mr. Mattingly, editor of the Richmond Republican, while in the act of cowhiding him. Mr. M. has been tried and acquitted.

A north-east gale commenced at Charleston on the 30th of December. Some trifling injury was sustained by vessels at the wharves and in the stream. The Northern mail was detained nearly a day, and the Southern Mail failed not being able to pass the ferries.

GENERAL COURT.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

A communication was received from the Secretary relative to a printed abstract of the returns from the several Banks in the Commonwealth, which was read.

The Secretary presented a message from His Ex. the Gov. relative to lands in the State of Maine, which was read, committed and sent down for concurrence.

HOUSE.

Several private petitions were read and committed.

A message was received by the hands of the Secretary, from His Ex. the Gov. relative to the division of lands in the State of Maine.

A bill relative to an extra Court of Sessions in the county of Hampshire, passed to be enacted, in concurrence with the Senate.

Report of the committee appointed at the last session, to settle the accounts of the Land Commissioners, stating that the accounts were now before the Hon. Senate, and praying to be discharged, was read and accepted.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

A communication received from the Adjutant General and Acting Quarter Master General, inclosing an account of the expenses of his office for the year ending 31st Dec. last.

A petition praying for the repeal of the law providing for the inspection of gun powder, was read and committed.

Several private petitions were read and committed.

HOUSE.

An estimate of a tax for the county of Bristol was received and committed.

The committee on finance were ordered to report to the House what sum it is necessary to grant as a State Tax.

A bill to incorporate the Blackstone Canal was read the second time.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

A petition for another Insurance Company in Boston was read and committee.

A message received from the Governor relative to the state of the Treasury, was read and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.

A representation of Perez Morton, Esq. Attorney General, suggesting the expediency of giving to the present Court of Common Pleas, when sitting in the county of Nantucket, a concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Judicial Court, in certain cases, was read and committed.

A representation of Gamaliel Bradford, Warden of State Prison, respecting the sum necessary to be granted for the use and support of that institution, was read and committed.

A petition of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam Corporation, praying that they may be authorized to widen their dam, was read and committed.

SENATE.

THURSDAY JAN. 9.

Several private petitions were read and committed.

HOUSE.

A committee was appointed to consider what alterations, if any are necessary to be made in the law passed Feb. 23, 1822, providing a salary for the County Attorney of Suffolk.

A bill to alter and amend the act incorporating the Mass. Missionary Society.

A bill to incorporate the Blackstone Canal Company, passed to be engrossed.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

A number of private petitions passed different stages.

HOUSE.

Several private petitions were read and committed.

The bill to incorporate the Blackstone Canal Corporation, passed to be enacted.

Messrs. Lincoln, Cotton and Owen, were appointed to consider what alterations, if any are necessary, in the laws of the Commonwealth, relating to powers and duty of overseers of the poor.

A bill regulating imprisonment on execution for debt, was reported by the same committee on that subject, appointed last session—the same was read once and the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Thursday next, and ordered to be printed.

SENATE.

SATURDAY JAN. 11.

Ordered, That no petition, of a private nature shall be received after Saturday next.

The inhabitants of Middleboro' had leave to bring in a bill.

HOUSE.

A bill to establish the First Baptist Society in Weston, was read the first and second time, and Tuesday next assigned for the 3d reading.

A bill, in addition to an act, incorporating the Massachusetts Missionary Society, passed to be engrossed.

Ordered, That Messrs. Stebbins, Keyes and Fiske, be a committee to take into consideration the expediency of revising and amending the several laws of this Commonwealth, appointing and continuing in office a reporter of decisions in the Supreme Judicial Court; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That the committee, who have under consideration that part of His Excellency the Governor's Message which relates to agriculture and manufactures, be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent the spreading of the Canada thistle, so called, in this commonwealth.

MARRIED.

In this city—Mr. Ebenezer E. Dyer to Miss Pamela W. Loud, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Edward L. Tead to Miss Hannah Berry—Mr. William Goddard Jun. to Miss Hellen S. Thaxter—Mr. Ebenezer Rawson to Miss Abigail Lewis.—Mr. Owen Prescott to Miss Sarah Piper—Mr. Timothy Emerson to Miss Sally Homer.

DIED.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LONGEVITY—I was this day called to attend the Obsequies of Mrs. ESTHER EDMUNDS, Widow of Mr. George E. late of Saugus. She "died of a good old age, and full of years," in Saugus, Mass. on the 6th of Jan. 1823, aged One hundred and one year and one day!!!—She long sustained the character of an honest and obliging neighbour, a pious and an affectionate wife, a careful and tender mother, a patient and industrious widow, a ready and valuable friend, and we trust that we can say, a true child of God.—She endured the wasting of time with patience and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father. She never was peevish, but always happy in her disposition and evidenced a heart of love. She lived respected and died lamented. S.W.W. Lynn, 8th January, 1823.

The Printers of other papers, will confer a favor by giving this a place in their obituary columns; as the deceased has many friends scattered abroad through the country. S.W.W.

MEMOIR OF MISS NORRIS.

Died at Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard, Dec. 19th, MARY S. NORRIS, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Norris, aged 23 years and three months. Of this young woman it may be said, that she was born of respectable parents and brought up and educated in common with others; there was nothing in her life very remarkable or uncommon; within a year or two she has been very much awakened by times, but it apparently soon wore off. On Friday the 29th Nov. the Lord was pleased to lay his afflicting hand upon her, and after being sick some days she manifested a great desire that the Rev. John Adams, preacher on that circuit, might be sent for, and when he came, which was on Friday morning he found her in great distress for her soul. She said she was glad to see him, and that "she had been awakened under his preaching, a number of times, but she now feared that the day of grace was past with her, and that a sick bed was a poor place to repent." She thought that she might have had religion a year ago, that the opposition of some and the pride of her heart had kept her back; but now she had rather have religion and die, than recover without it. Mr. A. endeavored to hold forth the willingness of Christ to save, united in prayer to God and felt great access to a throne of grace for her. He observed she prayed all the time. In the afternoon he visited her again and found her still in distress.

He prayed with her, and her hopes revived. After he left her, she sent for him again to sing her a hymn; her friends were afraid that she was too sick to hear it, but she said it was what she wanted to hear, and when he concluded, she asked him to sing more, and while he was singing the second hymn she spoke and said "that is good," and when he had concluded, the distress left her & she rested in the embraces of her Blessed Saviour. She observed—"I am revived."—It appeared that the glory of God filled the room.—From that time to the day of her death she was very much comforted in her mind, though greatly distressed in body. Two Physicians attended her but her fever baffled their skill. Mr. A. visited her once more before she died—her confidence in God was unshaken, and she manifested a great love for all God's dear children; she warned and exhorted her friends and young associates to repent and prepare to meet their God in peace, and not to neglect it till it was too late. Her entreaties were very affecting and her prayers very fervent, for she prayed and sung the most of her time till she died. She wanted the young people to visit the grave yard after her departure. O reader! to hear the gravel tumble upon her coffin; to see a blooming youth so soon interred in the silent grave, was solemn. When she was struck with death, she sung two verses of a hymn, and a few minutes before she died bid all around, farewell; said she was going to glory and then expired in peace. She has left a widowed mother, four brothers and three sisters to mourn her early exit; but they and all others that beheld her were fully satisfied that she had made a happy exchange, therefore, they do not mourn as those without hope, but believing "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," they resign her up confident that she will receive a glorious immortality beyond the grave.—The following lines she sung a short time before her death.

O christians are you ready now
To cross the rolling flood?
On Canaan's happy shore behold
And see a smiling God.
The dazzling charms of that bright world,
Attract my soul above,
My tongue shall shout redeeming grace,
When perfected in love.
To see a pilgrim as he dies,
With glory in his view,
To heaven he lifts his longing eyes,
An bids the world adieu.—
While friends stand weeping all around,
And loth to let him go,
He shouts with his expiring breath,
And leaves them all below.

At the funeral there appeared a great solemnity on the minds of all present.—While Mr. A. addressed them from Heb. xii. 25, "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh, &c." one of her young associates present cried aloud for mercy and came out happy in God, that evening. A respectable young man experienced religion the next night.—Many more are under very serious awakenings and it appears that God is making use of this lump of clay to revive his work in this place. She often repeated these words, "ye need not stay behind, for God has bidden all mankind." We trust her prayers and solemn warnings will never be forgotten by many. The prospects of reformation are increasing daily on the island, and a number more, of late, have been brought to the knowledge of the truth; the blessed work of God has been going on gradually for more than a year and rising 100 souls within the time have embraced a crucified Saviour. Many respectable men and women, that were strangers to the power and experimental part of religion and thought these things were a delusion, are now happy in God.—May the work continue to spread till the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God.

WESLEYAN HARMONY.

THE second edition of the WESLEYAN HARMONY, or a Compilation of Choice tunes for public worship; adapted to the various metres in the Methodist Hymn Book, now in use; with a table of the Particular Metre Hymns; and names of the tunes in which they may be sung. Designed particularly for the Methodist Societies; and has been recommended by the New-England Conference. The work contains 144 pages and will be found one of the best collections of Church Music now extant. For sale by Messrs. James Loring and Jonathan Ingalls, BOSTON—Lowell Adams, Providence; Joshua Hubbard and Harrison Gray, Portsmouth; John Prentiss, Keen, N. H.; Wm. Hyde, E. Deleno and Thos. Dodge, Portland; Enoch Goodale, Saco; Goodale, Glazier & Co. Hallowell; Henry Little, Bucksport; and by various other Booksellers and traders; also by many of the Methodist Ministers.—Price 50 cents single. Jan. 9.

POETRY.

ON CARMEL'S BROW.

A Hebrew Melody, by the Estrick Shepherd.

On Carmel's brow the wreathy vine
Had all its honors shed,
And o'er the vales of Palestine
A sickly paleness spread;
When the old Seer, by vision led,
And energy sublime,
Into that shadowy region sped,
To muse on distant time.

He saw the valleys far and wide,
He looked o'er many a mountain's side,
But silence reign'd alone;
Save that a boding voice sung on
By wave and waterfall,
As still, in harsh and heavy tone,
Deep unto deep did call.

On Kison's strand and Ephraim
The hamlets thick did lie;
No wayfarer between he saw,
No Asherite passed by;
No maiden at her task did ply,
Nor sportive child was seen;
The lonely dog barked wearily
Where dwellers once had been.

Oh! beautiful were the places
On Jordan wont to be,
And still they glimmered to the breeze,
Like stars beneath the sea!
But vultures held their jubilee
Where harp and cymbal rung;
And there, as if in mockery,
The baleful satyr sung.

But who had seen that Prophet's eye
On Carmel that reclined!
It looked not on the times gone by,
But those that were behind:
His grey hair streamed upon the wind,
His hands were raised on high,
As, mirror'd on his mystic mind,
Across futurity.

He saw the feast Bozrah spread,
Prepared in ancient day;
Eastward, away the eagle sped,
And all the birds of prey.
"Who's this?" he cried, "comes by the way
Of Edom, all divine,
Travelling in splendor, whose array
Is red, but not with wine?"

"Blest be the Herald of our King,
That comes to set us free!
The dwellers of the rock shall sing,
And utter praise to thee!
Tabor and Hermon yet shall see
Their glories glow again,
And blossoms spring on field and tree
That ever shall remain.

"The happy child in dragon's way
Shall frolic with delight;
The lamb shall round the leopard play,
And all in love unite;
The dove on Zion's hill shall light,
That all the world must see,
Hail to the Journeyer, in his might,
That comes to set us free!"

OPEN THE DOOR.*

By S. Woodworth.

That God who calls the human mind
A temple for himself design'd,
A house upon a rock—
Assures us He will patient wait,
In mercy at the mental gate,
And for admittance knock.

Who hears the gracious call within,
And draws the iron bolts of sin,
Which barricade the door,
Will banquet with a guest divine,
On life imparting food and wine,
From Love's exhaustless store.

Come, then dear Saviour—be my guest,
Knock louder at this flinty breast,
And rouse me with thy voice;
Then will I struggle to remove
The sins which now obstruct thy love,
And in that love rejoice.

Thou wilt not let me strive in vain—
The gates of brass shall burst in twain,
The iron bars shall fall;
Then will my soul thy temple be,
Where I shall ever feast with Thee,
My God, my life, my all.

* Behold I stand at the door and knock;
if any man hear my voice, and open the
door, I will come in to him and will sup with
him, and he with me.—Rev. iii. 20.
† See I Cor. iii. 16. II Cor. vi. 16.
‡ See Matthew vii. 24.

Advice of a Clock.

I serve thee here with all my might,
To tell the hours of day and night,
Therefore example take by me,
And serve thy God as I serve thee.

Miscellany.

CHURCH YARD.

I have often experienced a melancholy kind of pleasure in walking among the tombs of a neighbouring Church Yard in the mild twilight of a Summer evening—thither I could repair from the tumults of the city and indulge in contemplations which the busy duties of the day forbade me to enjoy:—in that lonely spot, there is a peace and quietness:—the vanities and frivolities of the world are there no longer seen; the loud voice of authority and pride is unheard, and ambition and crime find there no field for oppression.

To the contemplative mind how many lessons of wisdom may be derived by setting apart an hour each day to spend in such reflections as must needs arise at the sight of that lonely spot whither we all continually tend and at which, in a few short years, every one must arrive. There is no truth more certain than that death must happen to all—and yet how few are there on whom this conviction has any influence sufficient to awaken their minds to reflection and induce them to attempt the cultivation of those virtues God has given them, or eradicate the vices of long and habitual indulgence.

Familiarity with scenes of death has served to render the mind callous to its admonitions, or if they be ever moved by a sight of such daily occurrence, the impression is erased by the next object which attracts their attention, and futurity is shut out from their thoughts, they cease to look on death with terror while they imagine themselves secure from its power; it neither awakens them to reflection nor stops them in the career of folly and pleasure; each one flatters himself that the day appointed for his departure is at a remote distance and though he may feel the necessity of some improvement in his conduct and be sensible that his conscience would be ill at ease were his last hour to approach now, he constantly defers the hour of amendment to some distant period, and doubts not but he shall still have time enough to repent of all defection from duty, and make suitable atonement for past transgressions.

Why should men thus put off to a future day reflections which would so operate to the enhancement of their present enjoyments? What can be the satisfaction, the peace and happiness of him, who spends his days in riotous pleasures, and in the pursuit merely of sensual enjoyments, compared with the security, the dignity of soul—the refined, elevated sentiments of that man whose vision, unobscured by the narrow limits of fleeting life, looks into the regions of futurity, and endeavours to prepare for that solemn hour which he knows must one day come: that hour when the voice of adulation shall no longer pour its increase on his mind—when the gaieties of this vain world shall sink before him into their original nothingness, and his soul find consolation only in the hopes of a blessed immortality.

What a blow to the pride and vanity of man is the reflection that death must put a period to all the dignities and honours of life—all its wealth and pleasures—that in a few short years he will be summoned by a voice no earthly power can withstand to quit his darling treasures—his fondest schemes of ambition—his honours—titles—friends, and yield himself up to the cold embraces of the tomb!—Who can gaze without emotion on the dungeons of the dead—contemplate the ruins of pride and ambition—the mouldering relics of youth, beauty and genius!—who can pass unmoved the lowly bed where lie the ashes of the great and good—the spot where rests all that is mortal of those whom the world has honored with its loudest plaudits as the benefactors of their race, or exalted as the destroyers and enemies of mankind!—Where is the roseate hue that bloomed upon the cheek of youthful loveliness? where the bright flashes of that eye whose glance diffused happiness and delight on all around!—where the stern features of relentless tyranny exulting in savage barbarity over the ruins of its innocent victim? Alas! the proud distinctions of the world are unknown in those gloomy cells; and the poor despised outcasts of society are on a level there with the lordliest of their race.

It is not possible that reflections such as these, rendered habitual by frequent meditation, should be without a salutary influence on the mind and heart:—and he who will but discipline his thoughts to such an observance of the nature of his being, will not fail to derive a heartfelt satisfaction from the contemplation which will amply compensate for the abandonment of pleasures, which every year he is losing the capacity to enjoy.

There are times when the mind seems ready to expire beneath the weight of sorrows which oppress it;—when the gay vis-

ions of hope and the buoyant, elastic cheerfulness of the heart are forced to give way to the gloomy shades of melancholy, and the dull, heavy, deadening sense of wretchedness and despair;—these are times when even the soul moving accents of friendship and sympathy lose their accustomed charm;—every avenue to joy seems closed, and while the eyes wander vainly over the expanse of life and not a star of hope seems twinkling in the gloomy void; at such a time—where can the mind look for one ray of comfort—where can the desponding spirit turn with a hope for relief?—the tinsel joy of a vain world can charm no more—and the soul finds rest only in the arms of that Religion—whose precepts are divine, whose promises never can deceive.

PHILEMON.

From the French of Massillon.

THE WORLD.

What is the world even to those who love it, who are intoxicated with its pleasures and who cannot live without it? The World! it is a perpetual servitude where no one lives for himself alone, and where if we strive to be happy, we must kiss its fetters and love its bondage. The World! it is a daily revolution of events, which create in succession in the minds of its partisans the most violent passions, bitter hatreds, odious perplexities, devouring jealousies, and grievous chagrins. The World! it is a place of malediction, where pleasures themselves carry with them their troubles and afflictions; in the world there is nothing lasting; nor fortunes the most affluent—nor friendship the most sincere—nor characters the most exalted—nor favors the most enviable. Men pass all their lives in agitations, projects and schemes; always eager and active to profit by the retirement, disgrace or death of their competitors; always occupied with their fears or their hopes; always discontented with the present and anxious about the future; never tranquil, doing every thing for repose, and moving still farther from it. Vanity, ambition, vengeance, luxury, avarice—these are the virtues which the world shows and esteems. In the world, integrity passes for simplicity, duplicity and dissimulation are meritorious. Interest the most vile, arms brother against brother, friend against friend—and breaks all the ties of blood and friendship; and it is this base motive which produces hatred and our attachments. The wants and misfortunes of a neighbor add only indifference and insensibility, when we can neglect him without loss, or cannot be recompensed for our assistance. If we could look into two different parts of the world—if we could enter into the secret detail of anxieties and inquietudes—if we could pierce the outward appearance which offers to our eyes only joy, pleasure, pomp and magnificence; how different should we find it from what it appears! We should see it destitute of happiness—the father at variance with his child—the husband with his wife—and the antipathies, the jealousies, the murders, and the eternal dissension of families. We should see friendship broken by suspicions, by interests, by caprices; unions the most endearing dissolved by inconstancies; relations the most tender destroyed by hatred and perfidy; fortunes the most affluent producing more vexation than happiness; places the most honorable not giving satisfaction, but creating desires for higher advancement—each one complaining of his lot, and the most elevated not the most happy.

INTEMPERANCE.

No evil is more dangerous, or attended with more fatal consequences than drunkenness, and yet no evil is extending itself more rapidly through every grade of society. The ignorant and the learned—the child of seven and the man of four score, fall victims before the shrine of Bacchus. The philosopher, and sometimes the grave divine are frequently seen tottering under their unequal load. It is awful, indeed, to behold a man with his silvered locks yielding himself a voluntary victim to intoxication. No loss of property, no disappointment, no calamity, can afford the slightest reason for forming a habit so ruinous to soul and body. Three fourths of the blackest crimes, which have stained the annals of our country, have been perpetrated by drunkards. The ruin of thousands of families may be traced to this. How often do we behold the intemperate man blind to, and regardless of the tenderest affections of human life. The tears of an amiable, sensible and affectionate wife, and the cries of tattered and half famished children are disregarded. The drunkard tramples in the dust those affections which by his nuptial vows, he is bound to cherish. Parents too are often sent down to the grave on account of the intemperance of their children. Young men, and some-

times young women, (it makes me blush to say it) in the prime of life, are seen bowing their necks to the tyrannical yoke of intemperance. What can be more dishonorable, more degrading, more abusive to the understanding of human nature, than for persons capable of the highest attainments in the arts and sciences, and in the enjoyment of social life to make themselves more loathsome than reptiles, and fiercer and more cruel than the bear robbed of her whelps. Parents and children, husbands and wives, permit us to caution you against intemperance. Too frequent draughts from the inebriating cup produce bitterness in the end. O shun the habit of intoxication—Be assured it has no claim to honor. It will not increase your wealth, enlighten your mind, or lengthen your life; but it will destroy your reputation, waste your property, debase your mind.

ANECDOTE.

Solemn Admonition to Sabbath-Breakers.

A clergyman was riding to the place where he was to preach, Sabbath morning, on the great road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He overtook a loaded wagon. He formed a design to reprove the driver for his violation of the Sabbath. He rode up to his wagon in haste, and said, "Push on, my friend; push on with all your might! There is a messenger after you, and will soon overtake you!" He was then passing by. The astonished wagoner desired him to stop; upon which he stopped his horse, and repeated the same words. The wagoner ran after him, declaring he had not been stealing; and wished to know who the messenger after him was.—Upon this the clergyman made a full stop, and addressed him to the following effect:—"Yes, you have been stealing. You are now violating the command of God; [reciting to him the fourth commandment;] here you are stealing the time, in which you should have been worshipping God. The messenger of death is after you, and will soon overtake you—when you will have to account to God, for your manner of spending this day." The reproof proved most salutary. The man engaged never to violate the Sabbath more.

POOR SCHOLAR.

The Rev. Samuel Wesley, the father of the founder of Methodism, when a youth, so far offended his friends by withdrawing from the academy at which he had been placed, that they lent him no farther support. But Samuel, knowing that he could depend on himself, walked to Oxford, entered himself at Exeter College as a poor scholar, and began his studies there with no larger fund than two pounds sixteen shillings, and no prospect of a farther supply. From that time until he graduated, a single crown was all that he received from his friends. He composed exercises for those who had more money than learning; and he gave instructions to those who wished to profit by his lessons; and thus, by great industry and great frugality, he not only supported himself, but had accumulated the sum of ten pounds fifteen shillings, when he went to London to be ordained.

A perfectly just and sound mind, is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind unbiased in all things. God has given this soundness to but few; and a very few of this number escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating, and none at all times perfectly free. I once saw the subject forcibly illustrated. A watch-maker told me that a gentleman had put an excellent watch into his hands, that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was discoverable, and yet the watch went intollerably. At last it struck him that possibly the balance wheel might have been too near a magnet. On applying a needle to it he found his suspicions true. Here was all the mischief; the steel works in the other parts of the watch had a perpetual influence on its motion; and the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetized by any predilection, it must act irregularly.

"When Baxter had lost a thousand pounds, which he had laid up for the erection of a school, he used frequently to mention the misfortune as an incitement to be charitable while God gives the power of bestowing, and considered himself as culpable, in some degree, for having left a good action in the hands of chance, and suffered benevolence to be defeated for want of quickness and diligence."